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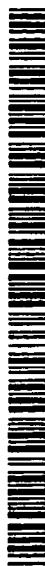
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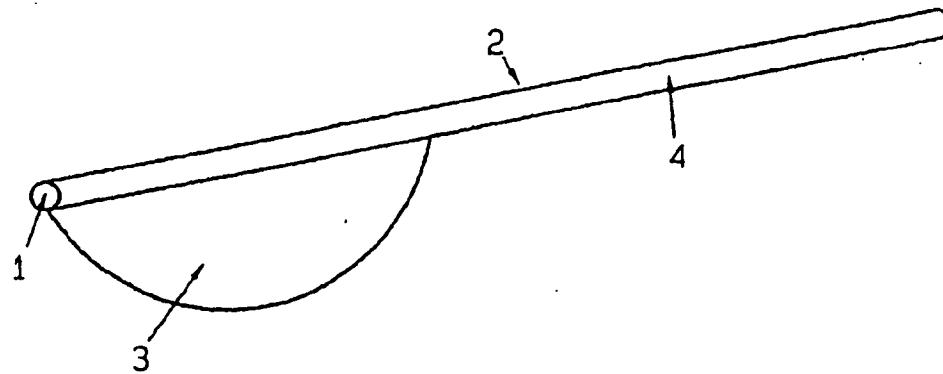
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(54) Title: CANDYSTRAW

**WO 01/06900 A1**



(57) Abstract: The edible straw, the dinner knife as a straw, the dinner fork as a straw, the dinner spoon as a straw and the straw in all kinds of colours and shapes, made of bonbons, sugar or other kinds of candy. The edible straw, the dinner knife as a straw (fig. 2), the dinner fork as a straw (fig. 3), the dinner spoon as a straw (fig. 4) and the straw (fig. 1) in all kinds of colours and shapes made of bonbons, and with a hole in both ends, making it possible to use it as cutlery and straw, and at the same time edible.

**Candystraw**

5 Separately, straws and cutlery are known as being something solid. This could be in form of reuse, by cleaning the straw or the cutlery after use, in order to be able to use it again. It can be as a plastic straw or plastic cutlery, which is thrown out after use.

10 Edible dinner sets, including edible straws and edible cutlery, as spoons, forks, knives or tea spoons are already known from the international patent application WO 96/20604. The straw and the cutlery have been made of a dough, composed of amongst other things flour, water, vegetable protein and artificial sweetener. However from this application it is not known that the straw may be integrated in the cutlery.

15 With this technique it is not achieved, that you get both the cutlery as well as the straw in one single item. In addition to this, the edible cutlery and straw made out of dough, isn't very tasteful.

20 Knives, forks and spoons with integrated straws, are known from the English patent application GB 2 083 341 A. The straw is integrated in e.g. a spoon, in such a way, that it stretches through the handle and down to the head of the spoon, where it opens. The tube which runs through the spoon can be used as a straw. In this way the spoon can be used not only as a spoon, but also as a straw.

25 With the known technique, it achieved to have both the cutlery as well as the straw in one single item. The disadvantage to the technique is that the combined straw and cutlery cannot be consumed after use.

30 With the present invention the above disadvantages to the known technique are avoided. With the invention an edible straw, which is very tasteful has

been created, as it has been made of bonbon mass, sugar and other kinds of candy.

35 The advantage of using straws made of bonbon, sugar or other kinds of candy, is that the straw can be used as a straw and can be consumed afterwards, and nothing is wasted – at the same time, the straw made of bonbons, sugar or other kinds of candy has an entertaining effect on the user, who besides using it as a straw, also can use it as a dish.

40 By means of a special constructional embodiment according to the invention the straw has been designed as a knife, a fork, a dinner spoon or a teaspoon.

45 The advantage of using the straw as a dinner knife made out of bonbons or another kind of candy, is that it allows you to use the straw as a straw and the dinner knife to dine with, and hereafter consume it, and nothing is wasted.

50 At the same time, a straw designed as a dinner knife made of bonbons, sugar or other kinds of candy, has an entertaining effect on the user, who besides using it as a straw or a dinner knife also can use it as a dish.

55 The invention concerns an edible straw, a straw designed as a dinner knife, a straw designed as a fork and a straw designed as a spoon, made of bonbons, sugar or another kind of candy. The straw is a tube with a hole in both ends, made of bonbons or another kind of candy.

60 The straw as a dinner knife is made of one, two or more tubes with a hole in both ends, with a knife form in one end and is made of bonbons, sugar or another kind of candy. The straw as a dinner knife can be used by persons, who wish to drink a fluid by sucking it up. The straw as a knife can also be used by persons, who wish to use it as a dinner knife, when consuming food. In order to eat and enjoy the straw as a dinner knife as every other kind of candy afterwards.

65 The straw as a dinner fork is made of two, three or more tubes with a hole in both ends, composed as a fork, and is made of bonbons, sugar or another kind of candy. The straw as a dinner fork can be used by persons, who wish to drink a fluid by sucking it up. The straw as a dinner fork can also be used by persons, who wish to use it as a dinner fork, when consuming food. In order to eat and enjoy the straw as a dinner fork as every other kind of candy afterwards.

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75 The straw as a dinner/tea spoon is made of two or more tubes with a hole in both ends, composed as a spoon, and is made of bonbons, sugar or another kind of candy. The straw as a dinner/tea spoon can be used by persons, who wish to drink a fluid by sucking it up. The straw as a dinner/tea spoon can also be used by people, who wish to use it as a dinner/tea spoon, when consuming food. In order to eat and enjoy the straw as a dinner/tea spoon as every other kind of candy afterwards.

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85 Every kind of bonbon, sugar and candy is known in by and large every colour, form and shape, but is not known as cutlery or straw.

85 The invention is explained more definite below, referring to the drawing, where:

90 In figure 1, you see an edible straw (1). The straw (1) can be made of bonbon mass, sugar or another kind of candy. The straw (1) can be designed with various colours and shapes. As it can be seen from the figure, the straw (1) can be used to suck up fluid.

In figure 2, you see the edible straw (1) designed as a dinner knife (2). The knife (2) consists of a knife blade (3) and a handle(4). Both the knife blade (3) as well as the handle (4) is made of bonbon mass, sugar or another kind of

95 candy. The knife is designed in a way that entails the knife's handle (4) and the knife's blade (3) to be constituted of the edible straw (1). As it can be seen from the figure the straws (1) stretch throughout the knife's handle and blade, making it possible to suck fluid through the whole knife (2).

100 In figure 3, you see an edible straw designed as fork (5). The fork's teeth (6) and handle (7) are made of bonbon mass, sugar or another kind of candy. The fork is made by, putting three straws (1) together along part of the straws (1). The remaining part of the straw (1) bends out, hereby creating the teeth of the fork (6). Thus the fork consists of three straws (1), which have been put together in the shown way, entailing the straws (1) to stretch through both teeth (6) and handle (7). As it can be seen from the figure, the straws (1) stretch throughout the handle and the teeth of the fork, making it possible to suck up fluid through the whole fork(5).

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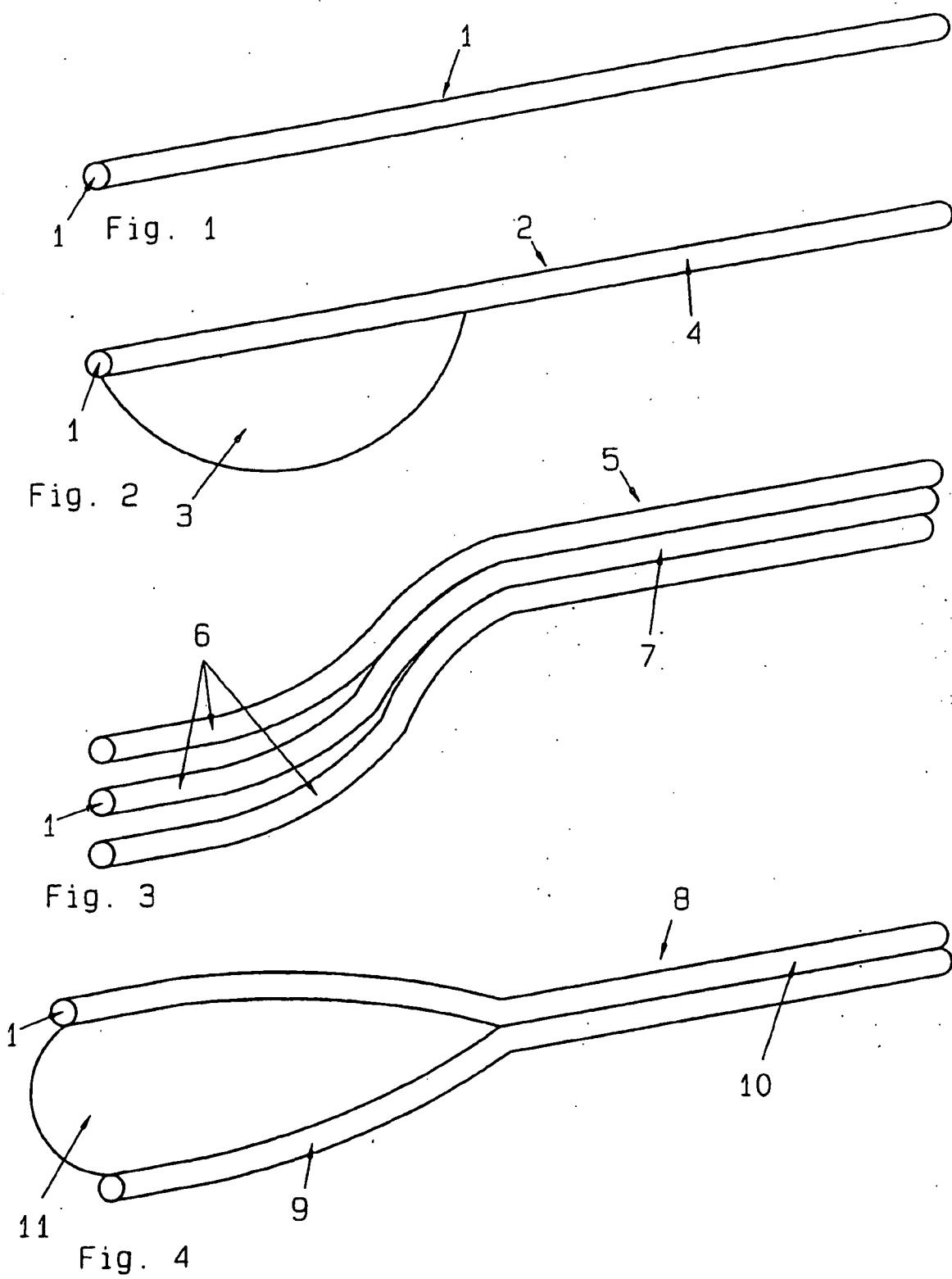
110 In figure 4, you see an edible straw (1) designed as a spoon (8). The illustrated spoon (8) is made of two straws (1), which have been put together along a part of the straws (1), which form the spoon's handle (10). The remaining part of the straws (1), have been bent, in order form the sides of the head of the spoon (9).

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120 Between the side straws in the head of the spoon (9) a concave mass of bonbon, sugar or another kind of candy (1) has been mounted, which together with the side straws form the head of the spoon (9). As it can be seen from the figure the straws (1) stretch through the handle and the head, making it possible to suck fluid through the whole spoon (8).

**PATENT REQUIREMENTS**

1. The edible straw (1) is characterized by being made of bonbons, sugar or another kind of candy, with various colours and shapes.
2. The edible straw (1) in accordance with requirements (1) is characterized by being shaped as a dinner knife (2), where both the knife blade (3) and the handle (4) is made of bonbon mass, sugar or another kind of candy, and where the knife's blade (3) and handle (4) are constituted of the edible straw (1).
3. The edible straw (1) in accordance with requirement 1 is characterized by being shaped as a fork (5), where both teeth (6) and handle (7) are made of bonbon mass, sugar or another kind of candy, and where two or more straws (1) together form the fork's teeth (6) and handle (7), in a way, so that the straws (1) stretch through both teeth (6) and handle (7).
4. The edible straw (1) in accordance with requirements (1) is characterized by being shaped as a spoon (8), where both the spoon's head (9) and the handle (10) is made of bonbon mass, sugar or another kind of candy, and where two or more straws(1) stretch through the spoon's head (9) and handle (10) and hereby form the handle of the spoon (10) and part of the spoon's head (8).
5. The edible straw in accordance with requirement 1 and 4 is characterized by the spoon(8) being a teaspoon.
6. The edible straw in accordance with requirement 1 and 4 is characterized by the spoon (8) being a dinner spoon.



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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORTInternational application No.  
PCT/DK 00/00414

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: A47G 21/18

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: A47G

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE, DK, FI, NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

WPI, PAJ

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	GB 865615 A (H.C. TURNER), 19 April 1961 (19.04.61), page 2, line 2 - line 31	1
Y	--	2-6
X	US 575206 A (L.H. BRITTON), 12 January 1897 (12.01.97), page 2, line 4 - line 18	1
Y	--	2-6
X	DE 332730 C1 (W. WAGNER), 9 February 1921 (09.02.21), page 1, line 48 - line 54	1
Y	--	2-6

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"V" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&" document member of the same patent family
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

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## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**  
Information on patent family members

01/08/00

International application No.	
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